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Report Highlights: Fallout from Japan's BSE crisis will likely cause total beef imports to drop by 6% to 914,000 MT in 2002. U.S. beef imports, hindered by weak demand in the HRI sector and competition from cheaper Australian beef, are expected to drop 8%. Restoring consumer confidence and trust in the beef supply is a top priority for Japan's Government and meat industry during 2002. Japan's total pork imports are expected to ease in 2002 following the record 1.01 million MT last year as strong BSE-related demand recedes. Expected import surges after April 1, 2002, may trigger Japan's pork safeguard again this summer, which could improve prospects for U.S. chilled pork imports.

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Beef Consumption Outlook 2002

Following BSE Crisis, Restoring Consumer Confidence and Trust in Beef is Japan's Top Priority in 2002

Restoring public confidence in the beef supply is the top priority for the Japanese government and meat industry in 2002. The BSE (Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy) crisis that erupted in Japan in September 2001, eroded consumer confidence in the safety of beef, both domestic and imported, and seriously damaged the entire beef industry in Japan. The impact was far greater than the situation in 1996 when Japan's growing beef market was battered by reports of BSE transmission to humans in the U.K., and subsequent outbreaks of E. Coli O-157 in Japan.

Japanese consumers were shocked last September when BSE was detected in a domestic cattle herd, the first confirmed case of BSE in Japan, and the first case outside the European Union (EU). Two additional cases in October and November further shocked consumers who, in the years following the proliferation of BSE cases in the EU, had been assured by the Government that Japan's beef supply was safe and reliable. Consumers began to wonder whether BSE might be spreading in Japan's domestic cattle herds. In addition, the public criticized industry and Government response to the detection of BSE. Implementation of measures to control BSE, such as a mandatory screening program, have done little to reassure consumers that the beef supply is safe.

Beef Consumption Expected to Remain Weak, But May Recover Lost Ground Later in 2002

Beef consumption in Japan is expected to remain weak during 2002. Post projects consumption at about 1.42 million MT (CWE), a 2% increase over the 2001 level, but still below the record 1.54 Million MT (CWE) in 2000. Post's projection assumes that no further BSE cases will be detected in Japan's cattle herds.

Some industry sources expect beef consumption to begin recovering in May during the Golden Week holidays, when consumers typically purchase beef for family barbeques. Household consumption, which tumbled by over 50 % following the detection of BSE in September 2001, will play a large part in recovering lost ground during 2002. Housewives, who generally make purchasing decisions in Japan, are key to a recovery of beef demand. Housewives need to be assured that the beef they feed their families is safe and reliable. In addition, utilization of beef in the food service sector (also hurt by the BSE crisis) is expected to bottom-out during 2002, further aiding in the recovery later in the year.

However, the worsening Japanese economy, characterized by a deepening recession, deflationary pressures, and rising unemployment (which reached a record high of 5.6% in December, 2001) will continue to hinder beef consumption.

Japanese Household Consumption of Beef in 2001				
Unit:	Yen per Person		Grams per Person	
	Expenditure	% Chg.	Quantity	% Chg.
Jan.	644	0%	245	2%
Feb.	566	-12%	226	-9%
Mar.	608	-7%	242	-6%
Apr.	588	-10%	235	-9%
May	630	-6%	249	-6%
Jun.	586	-5%	234	-5%
July	626	-2%	239	-6%
Aug.	678	-1%	258	-0%
Sept.	491	-20%	195	-21%
Oct.	265	-59%	109	-58%
Nov.	327	-48%	131	-48%
Dec	NA	NA	NA	NA
Source: Ministry of Management and Coordination				

Snow Brand Labeling Scandal May Hamper Beef Consumption Recovery in 2002

In January, 2002, Snow Brand Foods, an affiliate of Japan's top dairy manufacturer, was accused of repackaging imported beef as domestic beef to receive Government subsidies under a BSE buy-back program (see details below). This incident angered consumers and impacted Japan's meat industry, which is still trying to recover from the BSE crisis. The company also reportedly falsified product labels to disguise the origin of beef.

Given the public's response to the BSE situation, the Snow Brand incident could further erode consumer confidence in the meat supply. Media reports indicate that many consumers view the Snow Brand incident as the tip of the iceberg rather than as an isolated case. In general, consumers perceive that the meat distribution system in Japan is characterized by a lack of transparency, lax Government oversight of BSE-related measures, and inappropriate labeling practices. These perceptions could hinder recovery of beef consumption in 2002.

[As a part of the Government's BSE response, MAFF implemented a program to purchase and incinerate an estimated 12,600 MT of beef slaughtered before a national BSE screening program was implemented in October, 2001. Approximately Yen 30 billion is budgeted for this program.]

Beef Trade Outlook 2002

Beef Imports Forecast to Fall Due to Large Stocks, Weak Yen, and Weak Beef Market

Japanese beef imports in 2002 are forecast to fall by 6% to 914,000 MT on CWE (640,000 MT on product weight basis), the lowest level since 1996, due to large stocks of frozen beef, continued weakening of the Yen, and weak demand for beef. Imports of U.S. beef are expected to drop by 8% to 407,000 MT on CWE (280,000 MT on PWE) in 2002, while imports of Australian beef are expected down by 6% to 436,000 MT on CWE (305,000 MT on PWE). Combined imports from the U.S. and Australia represent over 90% of Japan's total beef imports.

The drop in beef consumption late last year resulted in a buildup of frozen beef stocks which are expected to enter distribution channels during the first half of 2002. This will limit the need for imports once demand begins to increase. Data shows that November (2001) ending stocks rose by 27% to 195,000 MT (CWE) from January levels. Once these inventories are utilized, and overall beef consumption begins to improve, imports are expected to pick-up, perhaps in May during the "Golden Week" holidays.

Trade sources report that supplies of imported chilled beef were in short supply in January, 2002, due to a drop in imports late last year in response to the BSE crisis. Imports of chilled beef parts fell by 39% in November and 48% in December from the same months in 2000.

Increased Sales of U.S. Beef in Japan Depends on Recovery in the Food Service Sector and an Effective Marketing Strategy

The challenge for U.S. beef sales in Japan during 2002 is to recover lost sales in a shrinking market. Inexpensive Australian beef and lower priced domestic medium grade beef will narrow the market for U.S. beef. In 2001, January - November CIF prices for Australian chilled beef averaged about Yen 440 per kilo for chilled beef compared to Yen 690 for U.S. chilled beef. For frozen beef, Australian product averaged about Yen 230 per kilo compared to Yen 330 for U.S. beef. In addition, and perhaps more importantly, Australian beef appears to have a more favorable image among Japanese consumers, according to recent surveys. Post also notes that MAFF's proposed program to purchase spent dairy and beef cows could generate additional demand for Australian grass fed beef (frozen parts) in 2002. The program, if implemented, could reduce supplies of domestic spent cattle that would otherwise be used to produce ground beef.

Increased sales of U.S. beef is largely tied to the food service sector. Korean barbecue restaurants and beef bowl shops, for example, utilize U.S. short plate and chuck, which are price-competitive in the Japanese market (see table below). A recovery of sales in these types of restaurants will likely stimulate demand for U.S. beef.

To promote U.S. loins and tender loin, which are priced higher in the Japanese market, emphasis should be on branded promotions in the retail sector, with a clear, strong product identity, such as special feeding characteristics and nutritional value. Other key factors include having distinguishable quality, such as prime and choice, and providing information on product origin. Given the recent Snow Brand labeling incident, the Japanese retail market will increasingly look for products with "credible information" as a powerful marketing tool, in response to consumer's concerns.

Japanese Beef Imports (by Parts) 1999 - 2001					
Unit: MT (Customs Clearance Basis)					
Chilled Beef	1999	2000	% Chg.	2001	% Chg.
	Jan. - Nov.	Jan. - Nov.		Jan. - Nov.	
Chuck, Clod and Round	168,977	180,080	7%	167,141	-7%
Loin	58,688	58,348	-1%	52,197	-11%
Brisket and Short Plate	72,096	83,254	15%	91,421	10%
Other Chilled Parts	1,174	1,041	-11%	1,150	10%
Carcasses (Whole, Half Quarter)	2,006	1,590	-21%	2,752	73%
Chilled Total	302,941	324,313	7%	314,661	-3%
Frozen Beef	1999	2000	% Chg.	2001	% Chg.
	Jan. - Nov.	Jan. - Nov.		Jan. - Nov.	
Chuck, Clod and Round	53,250	51,237	-4%	47,116	-8%
Loin	22,385	16,325	-27%	11,709	-28%
Brisket and Short Plate	157,156	168,053	7%	158,405	-6%
Other Frozen Parts	77,129	90,398	17%	94,458	4%
Carcasses (Whole, Half, Quarter)	4,937	8,188	66%	6,204	-24%
Frozen Total	314,857	334,201	6%	317,892	-5%
Source: World Trade Atlas (November Edition) / compiled by Agriculture Office					

Beef Production Outlook 2002

Domestic Beef Production Forecast to Remain Low in 2002

Japan's domestic beef production in 2002 is projected to rise by about 2% to 475,000 MT. This follows a 12% plunge (to 465,000 MT) in production in 2001 due to a fourth quarter decline in the cattle slaughter numbers following the detection of BSE.

Total cattle slaughter during 2002 is expected to remain relatively weak due to slack demand, low wholesale domestic carcass prices, and limitations on Japan's capacity to implement a nation-wide BSE screening process.

Approval of Government Buyout Program for Spent Cows Could Raise Slaughter in 2002

Cattle and dairy farmers have had difficulty liquidating older dairy cows, which continue to lose value, since the detection of BSE last year. Slaughtering plants are reportedly unwilling to accept spent cows due to concerns about BSE. MAFF's proposed BSE measure to buyout 300,000 head of spent dairy cows and 70,000 head of spent beef cows to isolate and eventually depopulate at-risk herds would likely facilitate slaughter of spent animals. If successfully implemented in 2002, the program could push slaughter numbers above the projected 1.17 million head. However, the details are not finalized and it is not yet known if beef from cattle procured under the proposed program would enter distribution channels, assuming it passes a BSE screening test, or be destroyed.

Snow Brand Labeling Scandal Could Erode Consumer Confidence in Government's BSE Measures

In October, 2001, the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW) implemented a national BSE screening program to restore consumer confidence in beef. Under this program, beef that passes a screening process is allowed to enter distribution channels. MAFF has also implemented a program to tag all 4.5 million cattle in Japan by March, 2002, to track the movement of cattle to slaughtering houses. This, MAFF asserts, will allow the Government to respond more rapidly to any further detection of BSE or other disease outbreaks.

Under the present distribution system in Japan, once meat leaves the slaughtering plant, the Government has little control or oversight in assuring that labels designating product origin are accurate. The incentive to mislabel meat appears to be very high, as the Snow Brand incident demonstrates. Unless the meat industry and the Government address the lack of transparency in the meat distribution system, the Government's BSE measures could be perceived by consumers as ineffective, making it more difficult to restore consumer confidence in eating beef. Further, the public may begin to question the huge expenditures on these measures.

Japanese Cattle Slaughter						
Unit: 1,000 Head						
	1998	1999	%chg	2000	%chg	2000 Share
Wagyu female	283	283	-0%	280	-1%	22%
Dairy female	334	335	0%	341	2%	26%
Other female	4	5	23%	2	-62%	0%
Total Cow Slaughter	621	623	0%	623	0%	48%
Wagyu Steer	312	305	-2%	297	-3%	23%
Wagyu Bull	1	1	12%	1	13%	0%
Dairy Steer	359	373	4%	363	-3%	28%
Other	17	20	16%	13	-34%	1%
Total Other Slaughter	689	699	1%	674	-4%	52%
Total Cattle Slaughter	1,310	1,322	1%	1,297	-2%	100%
Total Calf Slaughter	10	10	-8%	6	-34%	
Total Cattle & Calf Slaughter	1,321	1,332	1%	1,304	-2%	

Source: MAFF Meat Trade Statistics						
Number of Cattle Farmers and Number of Cattle Raised						
Unit: 1,000 Head						
	1998	1999	%chg	2000	%chg	2000 Share
Number of Beef Cattle Farms	133.4	124.6	-7%	116.5	-7%	
Number of Dairy Cattle Farms (Female)	37.4	35.4	-5%	33.6	-5%	
Beef Cattle (Wagyu and Other)	1,740	1,711	-2%	1,700	-1%	60%
Dairy Cattle for Beef	542	479	-12%	461	-4%	16%
F-1 Cross Bred Cattle	566	652	15%	663	2%	23%
Sub Total Dairy & F-1 Cattle for Beef	1,108	1,131	2%	1,124	-1%	40%
Total Beef Cattle Raised	2,848	2,842	-0%	2,823	-1%	100%
Total Dairy Female Raised	1,860	1,816	-2%	1,764	-3%	
Source: MAFF Meat Trade Statistics						

Pork Consumption Outlook in 2002

Japanese Pork Consumption Expected to Ease, Following Strong Demand Last Year

Japan's domestic pork consumption in 2002 is expected to fall by 2% to 2.17 million MT. Strong demand for pork began late last year following detection of BSE, but pork demand is expected to ease in 2002 as beef demand begins to recover (see Section A).

Following news of the BSE detections last year, consumers sought alternatives to beef, like pork, causing consumption of table and ground pork to jump. Pork utilization in the food service sector also increased as restaurants and hotels featured pork dishes on their menus. It is not clear whether consumption of processed pork products (ham and sausage) benefitted from the late surge in demand. Trade sources report sluggish sales of pork product gift items during the New Year holidays.

Japanese Household Consumption of Pork in 2001				
Unit:	Yen per Person		Grams per Person	
	Expenditure	% Chg.	Quantity	% Chg.
Jan.	544	1%	406	3%
Feb.	527	-7%	397	-5%
Mar.	552	1%	416	1%
Apr.	512	-4%	387	-3%
May	545	0%	403	-0%
Jun.	533	-2%	396	-3%
July	533	-1%	389	-1%
Aug.	548	2%	395	1%
Sept.	574	6%	423	5%
Oct.	654	14%	479	11%
Nov.	644	14%	472	9%
Dec	NA	NA	NA	NA
Source: Ministry of Management and Coordination				

Pork Trade Outlook in 2002

Pork Safeguard Likely in 2002 Due to Expected Import Surges in April

According to preliminary trade data, Japanese pork imports reached a record high of 1.01 million MT on CWE (708,500 MT on PWE) in 2001, a 9% increase over the previous year (see table below). Strong demand for pork following the detection of BSE, led to unusually high fourth quarter domestic carcass prices (up 11% over the same period last year) and strong retail and food service demand for table and ground pork, boosting imports in 2001. A late surge in imports of frozen pork occurred even while Japan's pork safeguard was in place, fueled by speculative buying by importers and strong demand in the food service sector, resulting in large year-end inventories of frozen pork (up 25-30% from January, 2001).

In projecting import demand for 2002, post assumes that Japan's safeguard measure will again be implemented as early as July 1, 2002, subjecting pork imports to a higher tariff. The trigger level for the 2002 Japanese Fiscal Year (JFY) first quarter (April -June) is calculated at 207,038 MT on a custom clearance basis (based on average JFY first quarter import volumes from three previous years multiplied by 119%). Trade sources predict that the combined monthly imports from April and May of this year could exceed the first quarter trigger level after the current safeguard is lifted at the end of the fiscal year (March). If so, the safeguard would take effect on July 1. In support of this scenario, trade sources report that importers have already concluded advance contracts through August, and large volumes of frozen pork are accumulating for April and June entry.

Unlike last year however, the industry is unlikely to voluntarily build inventories to avoid triggering the safeguard. Japanese pork merchandisers are apparently assuming that strong demand for pork will continue throughout 2002, and speculating that strong carcass prices will prevail, allowing substantial imports even under the safeguard.

Japanese Pork Imports in 2002 Expected Down as Demand Recedes

Assuming that beef consumption begins to turn-around some time in mid-2002, post projects that Japanese pork imports will fall by 7% to 943,000 MT on CWE (660,000 MT on PWE). If the safeguard is triggered on July 1, or shortly thereafter, import levels would likely fluctuate, with low volumes entering Japan from January to March of this year, and surges of frozen pork imports (for processing) during April-June, after the existing safeguard is lifted. Demand for chilled pork imports is expected to strengthen after the safeguard is implemented (after July) due to higher import prices under the safeguard and low seasonal supplies of domestic pork during the summer months.

When domestic pork production reaches its seasonal peak in the fall, import demand for chilled pork will likely ease. Demand for imported frozen pork is expected remain weak after July (when the safeguard might be implemented) due to relatively tepid demand for raw material pork for processing expected later in the year. This potential outlook scenario for 2002 does not compare to the exceptional situation in 2001, but still bodes well for suppliers of pork to Japan including the U.S., Canada, Denmark, and Mexico.

The key factor is the extent to which beef demand recovers in 2002, which could put pressure on domestic pork carcass prices, and trim import demand for U.S. and Canadian chilled pork later in the year. In 2001, imports of chilled pork from the U.S. and Canada were up 5% (to 134,990 MT) and 7% (to 44,615 MT) respectively.

Japanese Monthly Pork Imports
Unit: Metric Ton (Boneless Equivalent)

	Chilled Pork			Frozen Pork		
	2000	2001	% Chg.	2000	2001	% Chg.
Jan.	12,983	12,110	-7%	43,395	41,272	-5%
Feb.	14,438	16,088	11%	43,759	39,385	-10%
Mar.	16,810	17,647	5%	45,921	50,672	10%
Apr.	15,392	17,553	14%	30,292	47,934	58%
May	16,741	18,706	12%	34,030	53,484	57%
Jun.	16,112	14,320	-11%	34,910	37,007	6%
Jul.	14,940	18,963	27%	38,286	67,979	78%
Aug.	17,129	14,247	-17%	40,950	21,112	-48%
Sep.	14,380	14,210	-1%	35,247	22,641	-36%
Oct.	16,748	18,654	11%	35,395	35,031	-1%
Nov.	18,982	18,129	-4%	40,317	46,564	15%
Dec.	16,669	19,847	19%	36,627	44,452	21%
Annual Total	191,324	200,474	5%	459,129	507,533	11%

Note: December figures are preliminary based on customs clearance data posted in the press.
January - November figures are boneless equivalent.
Data based on Ministry of Finance, Japan Exports and Imports.
Source: Agriculture and Livestock Industry Cooperation (ALIC)

Pork Production Outlook in 2002

Domestic Pork Production Continues to Ease, Constrained by Reduced Sow Numbers

Japan's 2002 pork slaughter and production figures are forecast down slightly at 16.2 million head and 1.2 million MT (CWE), due largely to declines in sow numbers. According to a Japanese producer organization, there were 921,000 sows at the beginning of 2001, and 912,000 in August, 2001. The decline in sow numbers reflects the continued decline in the number of swine producers in Japan, and the difficulty swine producers face in rebuilding sow numbers.

For the past 10 years, the number of swine producers in Japan has dropped by nearly one-third from 29,900 in 1992 to just 10,800 in 2001. At the same time, the number of sows per farm nearly tripled from 367 head per farm to 906 head per farm, reflecting a trend characterized by consolidation of larger operations and fewer farms. Aging operators, a lack of successors, and emphasis on environmental management of swine operations, is fueling the trend toward larger, integrated swine operations in Japan. To survive, small family farms will have to focus on niche markets and produce high quality pork utilizing special breeds, feeding methods and techniques.

Average Monthly Wholesale Pork Carcass Price (Tokyo Market)
Unit: Yen per Kilogram

Excellent Grade					
Year/Quarter	Jan. - Mar.	Apr. - June	July - Sept.	Oct. - Dec.	Jan. - Dec.
	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Yearly Ave.
1995	419	498	500	421	459
1996	489	537	543	426	499
%chg	17%	8%	9%	1%	9%
1997	453	545	549	412	490
%chg	-7%	2%	1%	-3%	-2%
1998	438	501	511	405	464
%chg	-3%	-8%	-7%	-2%	-5%
1999	410	474	521	366	443
%chg	-6%	-5%	2%	-10%	-5%
2000	414	447	510	373	436
%chg	1%	-6%	-2%	2%	-2%
2001	434	484	506	506	482
%chg	5%	8%	-1%	35%	11%

Source: MAFF Meat Market and Distribution Statistics

Japanese Live Cattle and Slaughter PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Cattle				(1000 HEAD)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
Total Cattle Beg. Stks	4588	4588	4530	4530	4480	4625
Dairy Cows Beg. Stocks	992	992	971	971	965	975
Beef Cows Beg. Stocks	635	635	635	635	630	630
Production (Calf Crop)	1473	1473	1460	1460	1450	1450
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	15	15	14	19	14	18
TOTAL Imports	15	15	14	19	14	18
TOTAL SUPPLY	6076	6076	6004	6009	5944	6093
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cow Slaughter	623	623	615	526	605	495
Calf Slaughter	6	6	5	6	5	5
Other Slaughter	674	674	660	603	650	670
Total Slaughter	1303	1303	1280	1135	1260	1170
Loss	243	243	244	249	234	253
Ending Inventories	4530	4530	4480	4625	4450	4670
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	6076	6076	6004	6009	5944	6093
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	200	231	150	350	150	300
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Japanese Beef PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Meat, Beef and Veal				(1000 MT CWE)(1000 HEAD)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
Slaughter (Reference)	1303	1303	1280	1135	1260	1170
Beginning Stocks	146	146	158	158	168	197
Production	530	530	520	465	510	475
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	1027	1027	940	964	960	914
TOTAL Imports	1027	1027	940	964	960	914
TOTAL SUPPLY	1703	1703	1618	1587	1638	1586
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Dom. Consumption	1545	1545	1450	1390	1465	1420
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	1545	1545	1450	1390	1465	1420
Ending Stocks	158	158	168	197	173	166
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1703	1703	1618	1587	1638	1586
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	497	497	475	444	472	407
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Japanese Live Swine and Slaughter PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Animal Numbers, Swine				(1000 HEAD)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
TOTAL Beginning Stocks	9805	9805	9785	9785	9750	9940
Sow Beginning Stocks	929	929	921	921	915	915
Production (Pig Crop)	17500	17500	17300	17300	17200	17100
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	1	0	1	0	1	0
TOTAL Imports	1	0	1	0	1	0
TOTAL SUPPLY	27306	27305	27086	27085	26951	27040
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sow Slaughter	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER SLAUGHTER	16717	16717	16530	16345	16500	16200
Total Slaughter	16717	16717	16530	16345	16500	16200
Loss	804	803	806	800	801	800
Ending Inventories	9785	9785	9750	9940	9650	10040
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	27306	27305	27086	27085	26951	27040
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	127	127	250	120	250	125
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0

Japanese Pork PS&D Table

PSD Table						
Country	Japan					
Commodity	Meat, Swine				(1000 MT CWE)(1000 HEAD)	
	Revised	2000	Preliminary	2001	Forecast	2002
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		01/2000		01/2001		01/2002
Slaughter (Reference)	16717	16717	16530	16345	16500	16200
Beginning Stocks	90	90	120	126	105	164
Production	1269	1269	1250	1245	1245	1230
Intra EC Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Imports	995	930	920	1013	945	943
TOTAL Imports	995	930	920	1013	945	943
TOTAL SUPPLY	2354	2289	2290	2384	2295	2337
Intra EC Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0
Human Dom. Consumption	2234	2163	2185	2220	2200	2170
Other Use, Losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2234	2163	2185	2220	2200	2170
Ending Stocks	120	126	105	164	95	167
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2354	2289	2290	2384	2295	2337
Calendar Yr. Imp. from U.S.	270	270	279	350	279	300
Calendar Yr. Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0